

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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NORTH KOREAN ARMY HOSPITALS¹

The 64 Army Hospital and Medical School

1. [REDACTED] the 64 Army Hospital and Medical School was in a two-storied, tile-roofed building at XE-735726, approximately 1 mile south of Ip-pong (N 40-24, E 125-02) (XE-7374). There were 314 patients in the hospital, including 34 cases of dysentery, typhoid, and tuberculosis; 60 cases of malaria, neuralgia, and diarrhea; and surgical cases. There were 19 medical officers: 2 Soviet doctors, 2 Rumanian doctors, and 15 Korean doctors; and there were 30 medical aid men. The medical school was run by the director, the chairman of the local Labor Party, and the chairman of the local Democratic Youth Alliance. The staff included 20 instructors, 2 security officers, 1 clerk, and 26 workers. The medical school had 1,500 students. The period of training was 1 year. In October the term was the fifth, the fourth-term students having graduated in March 1952. Applicants to the school were required to have completed elementary school or a higher school and to have a good social status. Subjects taught were sanitation, internal medicine, surgery, pathology, politics, and military science. Graduates were commissioned as officers and then assigned to various

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North Korean army hospitals or aid stations. The graduates also served for approximately 1 month as interns in the 64 Army Hospital. One North Korean army platoon armed with sub-machine guns was on guard in the hospital area.

The 41 Army Hospital

2. [] the 41 Army Hospital was in 5 dugouts and 20 private houses at CU-146307, near Hyonnae-bong (N 39-06, E 126-48) (CU-1030). The director of the hospital was a lieutenant colonel. There were 180 employees, including 23 doctors and 60 nurses, and approximately 450 patients under treatment. The rice ration was 800 grams per day. The hospital was insufficiently supplied with Soviet-made medical supplies. 25X1

The 59 Army Hospital

3. [] the main office of the 59 Army Hospital was in three tile-roofed houses at YD-404343, near Namgung-ni (N 39-08, E 125-47) (YD-4135). The reception section was in five private houses at YD-404327. Forty employees were working in the main office. One section of the hospital was in 30 houses at YD-404343. A Soviet medical corps, including 30 men doctors, 6 women doctors, and 30 nurses, and 60 Korean personnel were assigned to this section and 260 patients were under treatment. Another section of the hospital was in 20 private houses at YD-409347. Seventy people were employed in this section and 60 patients were under treatment. 25X1

Reception Center of the 103 Army Hospital

4. [] the reception center of the 103 Army Hospital was in three Japanese tile-roofed houses at YD-385273, approximately 1 mile north of P'yongyang. The reception center received patients and assigned them to the proper hospitals. Four doctors and 20 nurses were working in the center. An average of 60 to 70 patients were processed through the center each day.² 25X1

The 163 Army Hospital

5. [] the 163 Army Hospital was at YD-400295, near Happ'o (N 39-05, E 125-47) (YD-4129), in 40 private houses. Ninety people were employed at the hospital and there were 300 patients. 25X1

The V Corps Field Hospital

6. [] the V Corps had established a field hospital in houses at CU-458739, CU-452733, CU-444733, CU-452746, and CU-4455743, near Nammal (N 39-30, E 127-12) (CU-4573). The patients were North Korean soldiers and laborers who were wounded on the front lines. 25X1

CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMY HOSPITAL

7. [] a hospital, attached to the Chinese Communist army General Headquarters, was at Yonggung-ni (N 39-08, E 125-45) (YD-3835). The hospital had 350 patients and was staffed by 40 surgeons and 110 nurses. About 50 semi-underground barracks, roofed with cement tiles and walled with red dirt, were used as clinics and wards. The hospital was equipped with a volleyball court and other facilities for recreation. 25X1

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Comments

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2. According to available information, [redacted] the 103 Army Hospital was housed in seven underground shelters at YD-383272 and approximately 200 patients were hospitalized in the shelters for temporary treatment. It therefore appears that the reception center of the 103 Army Hospital serves as a reception center for other army hospitals as well as for the 103 Army Hospital.

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